ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

HILL TRACTS, NORTHERN ARAKAN,

FOR

The year 1878-79.

RANGOON:

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Administration report on the hill tracts, northern Arakan for the yr 1878 – 1879

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CORRIGENDA.

Para 25, line 2, *for* "18,239," *read* "18 329."

" 57 " 9, *for* "reversetious," *read* "vexatious"

" 59, average duration of cases total, *for* "1 816," *read* "2 11 "

" 62, line 1, *for* "imports," *read* "import."

" 64 " 6, *for* "affiance," *read* "affiance."

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RESOLUTION

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE HILL TRACTS, NORTHERN ARAKAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, in the Political Department,—No. 111, dated the 7th November 1879.

READ—

Report on the Administration of the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan for the year 1878-79.

RESOLUTION.—The administration of the Arakan Hill Tracts has been fully described and discussed in the series of reports of which the present forms the eighth, and in the resolutions in which the Chief Commisssioner commented upon them, and there is little to remark upon in the record of the past year. The principal subjects mentioned in the report have already been dealt with under their respective heads in the general reviews of the administration of the province or in separate reports to the Government of India; and it is unnecessary to allude to them further.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction that now, for two years in succession, Major Hughes has been able to report a complete immunity from raids within our administrative boundary. Relations with the trans-frontier chiefs have also been in most cases satisfactory. The estrangement of the Baukyee Chief, Leipboh, was unavoidable, and it may reasonably be hoped that it will not prove of long duration. It is satisfactory to find that the Khongsow tribe, though requiring continual watching, have not been guilty of any active aggression. The durbar held at Dalekmay in February last, of which an account was submitted at the time by Major Hughes, was an event of some importance in the history of the district; and the periodical repetition of such meetings will no doubt prove of assistance in that general pacification of the hill tribes which it is the primary object of our administration to secure.

3. The population of the Hill Tracts is roughly estimated by multiplying the number of tax-paying houses by a figure which is supposed to represent the average population of each. This figure having been increased in the present report from four to five, and the number of houses having been more carefully enumerated, the estimated population is now 18,329, as compared with 13,161 in 1877-78. It is reasonable to suppose that, with the introduction of peace and good order, the population of the hills is increasing; but under the present system of enumeration no certain conclusions can be arrived at on this point. Some explanation seems to be required as to how the numbers given for the male and female population respectively have been arrived at under the system of calculation at present employed.

4. There has been again an increase in the revenue derived from the Hill Tracts. The increase is mainly due to the more careful enumeration of the houses upon which tribute is assessed.

5. The trade returns shew an increase of both exports and imports,—the value of the exports having advanced from Rs. 95,939 to Rs. 1,42,689, and that of the imports from Rs. 1,55,144 to Rs. 2,36,432. The inclusion among imports of "Cash for pay of police and establishment" appears to be a mistake; in future reports this item should be excluded. The principal imports are silk and cotton

goods, and paddy; and the principal exports are tobacco, sessamum, timber, and ivory. It is impossible to say how far the apparent increase of trade is real, or how far it may be merely due to more accurate registration. It may be noted here that the references to English currency in some and to Indian currency in other paragraphs of the report is inconvenient. In future reports it will be better to employ the Indian currency throughout.

6. Important improvements in the communications of the district have been made by the establishment of weekly steam-boat communication with Akyab and of the patrol between Kolawah and Police Tye in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

7. Taken as a whole, the report appears to indicate an increasing prosperity among the hill tribes and an administration advancing in regularity and efficiency. The acknowledgments of the Chief Commissioner are due to Major Hughes for the energy and intelligence with which he has performed his duties as Superintendent.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,

G. D. BURGESS,

Offg. Secretary.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON

THE HILL TRACTS, NORTHERN ARAKAN,

For the year 1878-79.

From G. J. S. Hodgkinson, Esq., C.S., Officiating Commissioner of the Arakan Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—No. 859-59, dated the 25th July 1879.

I have the honour to forward a Report on the Administration of the Arakan Hill Tracts for the year 1878-79, drawn up by Major W. G. Hughes, who was in charge of the district throughout the year.

2. The year has passed without any raid to disturb the peace and good order which it is the main object of the administration to secure within our borders. Amongst the tribes living beyond our administrative, but within our geographical, frontier, only two raids (or, more correctly, a raid and a counter-raid) have been reported, arising out of the old feud between the Khyns and the Mros. Though sufficiently terrible in the amount of slaughter and misery they caused, no part in these raids was, it is satisfactory to find, taken by any of the Khyn or Mro tribes who joined in the oath of reconciliation in 1877.

3. The beneficial influences of similar pledges of peace and friendship were, it is hoped, extended by a meeting held in February last at Dalekmai, at which almost all the independent chiefs of any position within a radius of 100 miles encountered a number of influential Looshai Chiefs brought by the Superintendent of the Chittagong Hill Tracts; and an oath of friendship was sworn between the Looshai, Shandoo, Koon and Khamie Chiefs present, accompanied by an interchange of presents.

4. In dealing with wild tribes there is always present the danger of actions and representations prompted by the feelings of a higher civilization being misunderstood, and even resented. The refusal to surrender to an influential Chief, Leip Boh, some of his captive slaves who had escaped to within our frontier and claimed our protection, has led to an estrangement which may give some trouble. With this exception, our relations with trans-frontier chiefs may be considered to have been satisfactory. The attitude of one tribe, the Khoungsows has however required constant vigilance.

5. A demand for greater exactness has led to the inclusion of 417 more houses in the returns; and experience has proved that five is a nearer approximation than four to the average number of inhabitants in a house. The population has—mainly from these causes, but partly also from actual increase induced by immunity from raids, and general security—been returned at 18,329 souls, against 13,161 in 1877-78. The revenue, almost entirely derived from a tax of Rs. 2 a house, collected through the Chiefs, amounted to Rs. 8,032, against Rs. 6,974 in the year previous. The tobacco-crop of the year was the largest yet gathered, and is estimated to have been about 10,000 maunds from an area of 5,000 acres. On the other hand, the cotton crop and the rice, grown almost exclusively on *toungyas*, were decidedly below the average, owing to the lightness of the rain-fall.

6. The delegation to influential Chiefs, under a general supervision, of the responsibility of deciding many petty civil cases connected with the customs and social life of the tribes, is found to be an efficient means of securing justice, while contributing to the popularity of our rule. Both civil and criminal work is

light. Only 96 persons were tried on criminal charges by the Superintendent and his Assistant; and, except in one case where a hill-man in a fit of rage stabbed the father of a young girl whom he wished to marry, there is an entire absence of violent crime. It is unfortunate, not only that the murderer managed to effect his escape, but that he should have found a refuge with the estranged Chief Leip Boh. The strength of the Police remained the same as in the previous year; but in the "personnel" there was a slightly larger proportion of hill-men. Towards the end of the year, a slight augmentation of it was sanctioned for the establishment of a post to supply a gap in our line of defence between Arakan and Chittagong, and enable a regular patrol to be kept up. There is now an unbroken line of patrol maintained along the frontier.

7. There was a large increase both of imports and exports registered at Myouk-toung under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent. The value of the imports—which consisted mainly of rice Rs., 66,534; silk and cotton goods, Rs. 74,140—was Rs. 2,36,332; and of the exports, Rs. 1,37,189. Tobacco accounted for Rs. 1,03,910 of this amount.

8. The Myouk-toung Farm, owing to want of labour and the unfitness of the Superintendent, entirely failed in the object of its establishment. Indirectly, however, by attracting immigrants from Chittagong and other parts, it has effected some good. The reports on the tobacco produced are somewhat conflicting, but on the whole fairly satisfactory.

9. With the exception of an epidemic of cholera at Myouk-toung in July, the year has been marked by a singular absence of disease. The dispensary, under Mr. David's superintendence, continues a most useful institution, well appreciated by the hill-men themselves.

10. Major Hughes again brings forward the proposal to make Kyouk-pandoung the head-quarters of the Hill Tracts; but nothing has yet been done towards surveying a road to the plateau. The cost will probably not be inconsiderable. Moreover, as new public buildings have this year been constructed at Palukwa, it is hardly likely that anything will come of the proposal at present.

11. The size of the steam-launch running between Akyab and Palukwa, and the large consumption of fuel entailed by the construction of its boiler, precludes any possibility of the service paying its way. Efforts are now being made to procure a larger boat, having space for cargo, which the present launch cannot carry, and prevent disappointment to intending passengers. Now as many as fifty have sometimes to be left behind owing to want of room. There can be little doubt that when the service can be depended upon for regularity and reasonably comfortable accommodation the number of passengers will be at least treble what it now is; and the passenger traffic alone yield Rs. 1,000 a month.

12. Nothing has yet been done to introduce any education among the tribes; but the matter is attracting interest, and more will have to be said on it hereafter.

13. Major Hughes may be fairly congratulated on the success of his labours which can only have been secured by the warm interest he takes in these hill-tribes. He has been well supported by the officers under his command.

Administration Report of the Hill Tracts, Arakan, for the year 1878-79: by Major W. G. HUGHES, *Superintendent of Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan,—No 7, Political.*

Present report the eighth since inauguration of new administrative measures for re-organization of Arakan Frontier.

THIS Report will form the eighth which has been submitted since the introduction of the new policy inaugurated in letter No. 1451 (Political), dated Simla, July 10th 1871, from Foreign Secretary to Government of India, to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, for the reorganization of the Arakan frontier; and is divided into the following heads :—

Heads of Report.

A.—Foreign : or our relationship with tribes beyond the British frontier, and raids during the year.

B.—Domestic : comprising all important measures and matters connected with the internal administration during the year, together with the usual Civil and Criminal Justice Reports condensed.

2. The separate memoranda for this report, accompanied by the usual statistical returns has already been submitted.

3. It would be mere recapitulation, and an unnecessary expenditure of time and paper, to offer in the present report any sketch of the physical and geographical features of the country, its boundaries, or of the customs and manners of the tribes inhabiting it, inasmuch as they have all been treated of in former years, and are therefore omitted. I will therefore pass over the above, and proceed at once to head—

Unnecessary to recapitulate matters detailed in former reports.

A.—Foreign : or our relations with Independent and Non-tributary tribes, and raids committed by them during the year.

Trans-frontier and Independent Tribes enumerated.

4. The Trans-frontier or Independent Tribes without the Administrative Frontier, who pay no tribute to Government, may be classed as below according to their numerical strength :—

1.—Looshais.	3.—Khyns.
2.—Shandoos or Poois.	4.—Khongtsows.

Notice of Joint Durbar held by the Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Superintendent, Arakan Hill Tracts, under sanction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

5. Under the joint sanction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and Chief Commissioner, British Burma, an important mela was held in February last, at the frontier post of Dalekmai, which was attended by Captain Gordon, the Deputy Commissioner of the adjoining Chittagong Hill Tracts, accompanied by some influential Looshai Chiefs from that side ; while the Arakan border was represented by almost all the independent chiefs of any position and status within a radius of about 100 miles. An oath of friendship between this motley assemblage of Looshai, Shandoo, Koon and Kamie chiefs was taken at this meeting, and an interchange of some handsome presents made. The opportunity was, moreover, taken for impressing them with the fact that the policy and wish of Government was that they should remain at peace with one another, bring down produce to our bazaars and freely avail themselves of the advantages of trade which we held out to them.

The Durbar in question, the first at which Looshai Chiefs had ever visited the Arakan hills on a friendly mission.

6. Looshais had hitherto only visited our border for hostile purposes, the last occasion being when they committed a cruel raid on tributary Chief Lahawk's village, near Dalekmai, in which 10 of his villagers were killed and 38 carried off captive, of whom 18 are still unrecovered. Chief Lahawk, however, consented, it is satisfactory to note, though somewhat reluctantly, to join in the above oath.

Opportunity taken of impressing on the Chiefs present the unison and harmony of the British rule over all.

7. The desirability of practically illustrating to the independent tribes of the Chittagong and Arakan frontier, that it was one policy and one Government which ruled the border from Assam down, had for some time been apparent, and this Conference will certainly to a very great extent attain the object. If in future years similar durbars are held, much real good should follow.

Other measures discussed at the Conference.

8. At this meeting measures for the defence of our mutual frontiers and questions affecting the welfare of the respective tribes were also fully discussed; while details for placing the two districts in regular fortnightly communication, by a system of strong patrolling along the frontier, were definitely settled. These will be noted under their proper head.

No new chiefs of importance of the Shandoos or Pooies visited the Frontier during year.

9. The Shandoos or Pooies, who form a nationality comprised of numerous clans lying between our Frontier and Upper Burma, visited us, chiefly for the purpose of trade and barter, in larger numbers than in previous years, though no chiefs hitherto unrepresented made our acquaintance. Clothes, wax, ivory and India-rubber in small quantities were brought down by them for sale and barter.

The Irrawaddy and not the Koladan river, would appear the outlet for produce from the more remote trans-frontier tribes.

10. For such, and other products, however, the Irrawaddy would appear, from all I can learn, to be the natural outlet for the more remote Trans-frontier Tribes to dispose of their trade; and any large export on the Arakan side under the existing disposition of our frontier is not anticipated. This remark does not however apply to the Lemroo division.

Good effects resulting from last year's punitive expedition apparent.

11. The punitive expedition sanctioned by the Government of India against the Trans-frontier Tribes of the Peng river, narrated in the report for last year, has led to a complete reconciliation between the belligerents, and within our frontier there have been no acts of hostility committed by either party.

Death of a notorious belligerent chief.

12. During the year the influential chief Kong-dow, who headed the war confederacy of the Tsamee Trans-frontier Tribes, died. This Chief was taken a prisoner in last year's expedition, and his detention mainly led to the restoration of those British subjects taken captive in the raid which he headed on our territory in 1875. He enjoyed considerable

prestige and influence, being reputed as having killed with his own hand over 20 Khyns; and his loss will greatly cripple the aggressive powers of those clans who circled round him.

With one exception, our relationship with the Trans-frontier Chiefs generally satisfactory.

13. With one exception our relationship with the Trans-frontier Tribes generally during the year may be characterized as satisfactory; and the exception in point is with reference to the Chief of the Bankyee clan, named Leip Boh, who, there is much reason to fear, has, through a combination of circumstances, been estranged from us, and the friendly terms he was on with the Government severed. This change was brought about by one of those turns of events which is at any time liable to occur on a wild border, surrounded by independent tribes such as the Arakan one is.

The exception in point detailed.

14. It happened thus:—In June last year several slaves who had been carried off captive in trans-frontier raids or purchased from tribes abutting on Burma by Chief Leip Boh, managed to make their escape while working within this independent Chief's jhooms, to within our frontier and claimed the protection of our flag. Shortly after their arrival Leip Boh paid me a visit, and urged that the slaves in question were chiefly his property, or else part and parcel of the goods and chattels of his clan. He further, with some significance, dwelt on the fact that they were not, or never had been, British subjects; and strongly claimed, as an old friend of Government, their restoration. There was naturally but one answer to all his solicitations, though I attempted to couple my refusal to return his slaves as graciously as circumstances would admit of, by pointing out to him that, as the runaways had been guilty of no serious crime, it made his claim only the more preposterous. Since then up to the present, he has remained not only on the most distant terms with us, but has further assumed an offensive attitude, harboured outlaws from our frontier, and is credited with having joined a hostile tribe of Shandoos called Subboungs with the object of getting up a force to raid British territory. This unfortunate episode was duly reported at the time for the information and orders of Government.

The past history of this Chief and his clan demand an attitude of watchfulness and caution on the part of this Administration.

15. As, prior to 1871, this Chief and his tribe were the most formidable raiders on British territory, and in the last foray committed by them on a village called Punwet, situated in the heart of the hills and only about 14 miles from Myouk-toung, killed four and carried off 33 captives, it has become necessary to adopt more than the usual precautions for patrolling and watching the frontier this dry season, as also to allay a general uneasy feeling which prevailed. The intimate local knowledge, moreover, possessed by the above Chief of the situation of our villages, jungle paths, and posts, render him altogether a troublesome and dangerous neighbour.

Efforts will be made next cold season to re-secure the confidence of the above Chief

16. My best efforts will be made next cold season to once again try and effect a meeting, and to renew those cordial terms of intimacy on which we have for many years now been. He had until recently even sufficient confidence in us to have promised to accompany me to Rangoon, as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner (*vide* para. 132 of report for last year), in order that he and other influential Chiefs of the country might be afforded *practical* proof of the power and resources of the British Government, in the form of its railroads, shipping, troops and guns, &c., which to the majority existed only in name.

Measures to be adopted for removing runaway slaves belonging to independent Chiefs at present located near the frontier, to further within the Hill Tracts.

17. As the runaway slaves in question are only a source of irritation to the Trans-frontier Chiefs in their present abode at the frontier post of Daleknai, measures have been adopted for locating them in a secure spot in the interior, and one further removed from the frontier.

The Khongsows, the most tricky of all the independent tribes.

18. The Khongsows, who, of all the independent tribes are the most wary and tricky, required continual watching. They have now in their possession several British subjects taken in raids committed prior to 1871; and, if it served their purpose and they saw their way to it, are quite ready to join in raids similar to those for which in previous years they were notorious. This attitude of aggressiveness was precisely the same last year (*vide* para. 21 of report for that year).

19. I have next to report on raids, and attempts at the same, committed—

(*a*) On tribute-paying villages within the British frontier;

(*b*) On the more important ones that have been known to have been committed by non-tributary or trans-frontier tribes *inter se* without our boundary.

For the second successive year, no raids within the British frontier.

20. Under head (*a*), it is my pleasing duty to state that for the second successive year none have been committed.

Raids committed without the frontier noted.

21. Of raids *without* the frontier by independent tribes only two have to be recorded. The first arose out of an old feud between the Trans-frontier Khyns and Mros, and was committed by the Khyns on Chief Moolsa's village. In it three were killed and four carried off captive.

The Mros retaliated in strong force and well-armed, and exacted terrible vengeance, eleven Khyns being killed and twenty carried off captive. Neither age or sex were spared by the relentless Mros, and not long after the raid one of the Trans-frontier Chiefs named Bow Men, who led the foray, on visiting Mr. Inspector Brown, the Frontier Officer in charge of the Mee division, and being remonstrated with for killing innocent children, simply naively retorted by asking "If you come across a nest of snakes would you spare the young ones?" This is noted as illustrating the bitterness of their intertribal feud and their little regard for human life. It is satisfactory to note that none of the Khyn or Mro tribes who took the oath of reconciliation last year joined in the above raid.

Strong proof of patriotism evinced by the Khyns.

22. The non-tributary Khyn villages, though by this and previous raids almost decimated, still stubbornly refuse to come for protection within our boundary, alleging to me, when I met them on the Upper Lemroo in March last, that they would sooner die on their own ground with the chance of avenging their blood feud.

Great precaution necessary on the part of officers on eastern border to check our tributary tribes from joining their trans-frontier kinsmen in their raids.

23. With such an active state of disorder immediately outside our eastern border it is highly necessary that the Frontier Officers on the Mee and Lemroo should keep a vigilant supervision, lest arms or ammunition find their way across or lest our own tributary chiefs join their kinsmen in their intertribal forays.

24. Having reviewed all matter of interest under head A., or "Foreign" I pass on to chapter B.

B.—DOMESTIC.

25. The total population of the district for the past year, exclusive of the Police, was, assigning five members to a house, 18,239. The following table exhibits approximately the numbers of the several tributary tribes :—

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	6	1	7
Chyoungthas	807	773	1,580
Arakanese	67	52	119
Khamies	5,240	5,560	10,800
Khoons	55	45	100
Mros	1,864	1,858	3,722
Chins	761	798	1,559
Anoos	23	20	43
Burmese	33	17	50
Shandoos	25	25	50
Chaws	108	111	219
Hindoos	4	..	4
Siamese or Shans	18	16	34
Mahomedans	3	2	5
Madrassees	3	..	3
Moonepooreans	3	2	5
Bengallees	19	10	29
Total ..	9,039	9,290	18,329

Increase of population accounted for.

26. The population for the preceding year was shewn to be 13,161, and the increase is chiefly owing to a more regular return of the number of houses being enforced, which led to 417 houses more being added to the tax-paying register. It has also been found from casual enquiries made in different localities that the former number of four members given as comprising a hill family is under the mark, and that five represents the average number. The late Captain Butler, Superintendent of the "Naga" Hills,—whose long experience of our Eastern frontier lends additional weight to his opinion, it may be observed, —calculated an average hill family as consisting of five, and which fact, as confirmatory of the results arrived at by me, gives me all the greater confidence in submitting the above figure.

Other reasons assigned for increase of population.

27. The comparatively quiet life, prosperity, and immunity from raids enjoyed by the tribes of late years, as contrasted with their former normal harassed state, has also doubtless contributed to those conditions which tend to an increase of a race. The Khyn population of the isolated Lemroo is still much underrated, but this section of the Hill community is far too wild and backward to render it for some years to come expedient to push enquiries on the subject.

Occupation of Hill Tribes.

28. Almost the whole of the population are jhoomeas in the rains and tobacco-cultivators in the dry season, which means of livelihood afford them ample to live on. The process of cultivation adopted has formed the text of former reports and need not be here recapitulated.

Tobacco-crops during year unprecedentedly good.

29. The tobacco-crops during the year of report were the finest that have been known for many years, and this, together with a largely-increased cultivation of the leaf, led to an outturn of nearly 10,000 maunds.

30. The trade returns kept by the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Myouk-toung shew that nearly 8,000 maunds of the leaf have been exported last season, at an average price from £1 to £1 5*s.* a maund, as roughly cured by the tribes.

Description of tobacco grown.

31. The crops were raised from indigenous seed, as likewise from Manilla and Havannah introduced in 1873; and as high a figure as £1 15*s.* a maund was given for the latter. This year crops—owing to almost an entire absence of rain from November to end of December, when it is usual to expect numerous partial showers which push on the young plants—are, I regret to say, indifferent.

Experimental Farm at Myouk-toung.

32. The experimental Government Farm at Myouk-toung was continued throughout the year, and a Mr. Schœnemann was appointed Superintendent in place of the late Dr. Brown, who committed suicide in the Hills in December 1877.

Operations of Farm.

33. The operations of the Farm embraced, in addition to the growth and curing of tobacco, the sowing of tea, wheat and gram, with a view both of testing the capacities of the soil and also of imparting to the people a knowledge of other valuable products.

London report on the tobacco cured on the Farm.

34. In all about ten maunds of tobacco were cured on the Farm, of which one large chest of about three maunds was sent to the Home market and reported on in London as follows:—

"*London: 1st April 1879.*

"Burma tobacco has never been before in this market, and it is difficult to state if this growth will come in favour with our manufacturers, the sample of long leafy tobacco shows a narrow leaf which is too thick and veiny to be fit for cigar purposes. The colours are mixed, mostly yellow and grey, and this makes the leaf unfit for wrappers. The quality or the flavour of the tobacco is tolerably good; value nominal, 5½*d.* to 7½*d.* per *lb.* The short leafy tobacco is a little sandy: the leaf is, however, thick, and if this tobacco arrives here in a perfectly dry condition, it ought to find a good market here: value nominal, 3½*d.* to 5½*d.* per lb. It appears that the tobacco has not been fermented sufficiently, but that it was shipped too early."

The general appearance and the quality of the tobacco are satisfactory, and, if plantation fermenting and packing are carried out in a careful manner, it would probably find a good market in England. Other samples were sent to Rangoon and Calcutta, and in the former market the leaf was very favourably reported on, and valued at from £1 2*s.* 6*d.* to £1 5*s.* a maund of 80 lbs.; and it is my conviction that the tobacco industry will form an important feature in the future history of the resources of Arakan and their developement. Small experiments, so far as the labour *available* would admit of, made also with wheat and gram, proved that these products might with advantage be extended. From three maunds of gram sown very late in the season in a plot of 2½ acres, the outturn was 10 maunds 60 seers.

Difficulties militating against success of farm.

35. The great difficulty with which the farm has had to contend from its commencement has been the want of efficient and steady labour, which should be imported from the hardy races of India or Burma, as it is impossible to obtain the same in a wild, sparsely-populated region such as the Arakan Hill Tracts.

The absence of an active competent and practical man as Superintendent of the Farm has likewise been against its success. An epidemic of cholera in July, and the sickness of the Superintendent, which necessitated his absence in Calcutta, were also incidents connected with the working of the farm which did not tend to facilitate its operations.

Financially the Farm though far from a success, has been productive of much indirect good.

36. Though financially and for the above reasons, the farm, like most experiments, has not nearly come up to the standard formed of it by some, much indirect good is already commencing to show itself as a result of its establishment, in the manner in which it is becoming the focus round which immigrants from Chittagong and other parts are being attracted, and who are settling down on the rich but unpopulated land around Myouk-toung. These immigrants have been induced by example and influence to also open up products hitherto never attempted in the hills, such as wheat, gram, edible pulses, &c.—in short, under an efficient, energetic and practical man as Superintendent, it is my opinion that the farm, as a *pioneer* for testing the productive capacities of those wild but rich upland tracts of country, should both directly and indirectly prove a valuable institution, though the good it is effecting may not be immediately realized.

37. The urgent necessity for imported labour as a *sine qua non* for its success had been constantly urged by me, and was also noted in my administration report for last year,

para. 50. It is satisfactory to state that measures have been adopted for obtaining the same.

Change in the personnel of the Farm.

38. Mr. Schoenemann was succeeded in March 1879 by a Mr. Martini, transferred from the Burma Police as Superintendent. In July last the farm, as also its Superintendent, were placed immediately under the orders of the Superintendent of Hill Tribes.

39. Sufficient Assam acclimatized tea-seed was obtained from Calcutta in January last, to form a garden of about 30 acres; but owing to the little care bestowed upon the nurseries, only sufficient has come up to form a very small garden. The growth of tea, tobacco, sessamum-seed, gram, pulse and wheat crops will, together with the curing of hill tobacco by three good native curers, form the scope of the agricultural operations of the farm for the ensuing year. The solution of the important question as to whether tobacco can be grown successfully on high ground, thus admitting of its indefinite expansion referred to in para. 50 of last year's report, will also be given a full and further trial. A small sample of tea sent by the Secretary, Agri-Horticultural Society, Rangoon, with a few Siberian coffee shrubs and cachu nuts, were planted out during last rains on the farm, and are thriving.

Experiments made with tea in the interior highly satisfactory. Notice also of success in raising plants from cinchona-seed obtained from Darjeeling in April last. Ditto with Cuzco maize.

40. The small tea-garden started by me as an experiment at the foot of the Kyouk-pandoung range is doing remarkably well, and gentlemen of experience who have visited it pronounce the growth and appearance of the plants as most satisfactory. Cuzco maize supplied through the Assistant Secretary, Agriculture and Commerce, promises also well on the higher slopes of the above range, though it remains to be seen how it stands the Burmese monsoon. The Conservator of Forests, Rangoon, sent me a wardian case containing cinchona cuttings from the plantation in Pegu; but only a few arrived alive, which were planted out on Kyouk-pandoung and are making fair growth. From a packet of seed obtained for me from Darjeeling through the kindness of Dr. King, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, I have succeeded in raising several hundred seedlings which will be planted out on this range.

Cotton crops during year very bad.

41. After tobacco cotton-cultivation ranks next in importance; and almost to the same extent as the tobacco crops were unprecedentedly good, so were the cotton indifferent. Only 2,572 maunds were exported during 1878-79, as against 4,638 maunds and 3 seers the previous year.

Cause of failure of crops.

42. The failure in the crops is attributed to the extremely light rain-fall of last year, which was over 30 inches below the normal fall of 110. On the same account, the yield of rice, which is sown with the cotton by the hill-men in their jhooms, was unusually bad, and, as a consequence, 37,667 maunds 13 seers were imported, as against 32,799 maunds the previous year.

Quality of cotton.

43. Almost all the cotton exported was in a raw shape and raised from indigenous seed,—short in staple, but very strong, and pronounced as superior to the ordinary Bengal cotton.

44. No new teak-plantations have been opened out, but those formed in previous years are doing well.

With a view to future revenue and a conservancy of the forests, a Forest Officer very desirable.

45. The desirability of extending cinchona and teak plantation, as likewise of placing the hill forests under a practical and judicious Forest Officer, was noted as a measure (in view of future revenue) well worthy of attentive consideration, in paras. 58 and 59 of my report of last year; and I am strongly convinced of the expediency of the measure.

Some simple rules desirable for conservancy of forests.

46. There is no law at present which protects the forest from being denuded by any speculator with sufficient capital to embark in the purchase of two dragging-elephants, and, as an instance, one native trader alone applied to cut 2,000 logs free of duty.

REVENUE.

47. The following table exhibits the collections of the year as compared with the previous one :—

	Collections of 1877-78.	Collections of 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Land revenue	212 13 6	169 6 4	..	43 7 2
Toungya	3,047 0 0	3,590 0 0	543 0 0	..
Tribute	2,989 0 0	3,544 0 0	555 0 0	..
Timber-duty	30 0 0	125 0 0	95 0 0	..
Miscellaneous, including fines and intestate estate ..	696 0 0	601 0 0	..	92 0 0
Total ..	6,974 13 6	8,032 6 4	1,193 0 0	135 7 2
Net increase ..	..	..	1,057 8 10	..

Increase of revenue noted.

48. The only revenue at present derived from the forests consists of a rupee per log levied on all ironwood cleared out; all other timber can be cut and exported free of duty. There is therefore a satisfactory increase of revenue under all heads of Rs. 1,057-8-10, and the gross amount is shown to be Rs. 8,032-6-4, while the cost of the administration is close upon £10,000. The axiom on which Government has been pleased to lay great stress, of revenue being but a very minor consideration as compared with the settlement of and peace of the frontier, explains to some extent the great difference between receipts and expenditure.

Incidence of taxation extremely light.

49. The incidence of taxation is extremely light, the only tax imposed consisting of 4*s*. per house or family which embraces all cultivation, as also tribute.

50. No tribute was paid by tribes residing without our frontier during the year of report.

No revenue derived from excise.

51. Happily no revenue is derived from abkaree and there is certainly at present no reason for the establishment of licensed vendors, nor is there likely to be so in the future. The tribes for the purposes of their feasts and convivial meetings manufacture their own harmless rice-beer, also called "khoung."

The extension of the Excise Act last year in order to check the manufacture of spirits which had begun to exercise a very demoralizing effect amongst the hill-men, has had a most salutary effect.

JUDICIAL.

52. There were two Judicial Officers throughout the year, exercising civil and criminal powers, *viz*., the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, Hill Tracts.

Judicial and Administrative Officers during the year.

53. The office of Superintendent, Hill Tracts, was held throughout the year by Major W. Gwynne Hughes, a Deputy Commisssioner of the 3rd grade; and that of Assistant Superintendent by Mr. C. Hardinge from 1st April to 3rd July 1878, who had to resign his appointment through sickness; from 2nd September to 31st March 1879, Shwe Hnya, formerly Head Clerk of Office of Superintendent, Hill Tribes.

Powers of Judicial Administrative Officers.

The Superintendent, Hill Tracts', powers correspond with those of a District Magistrate and Collector under Section 35 of Act X. of 1872. He can also try all cases under the Indian Penal Code, with the exception of those punishable with death. The Asssistant Superintendent of Hill Tracts exercises in criminal matters the powers of the 3rd class; and in civil the powers of a court of the 4th grade as defined in Act VIII. of 1861.

District is not divided into sub-divisions.

The district is not divided into sub-divisions. The area over which the two courts exercise jurisdiction is computed at about 1,213 square miles, with a population, including officials and police, of close on 20,000. The furthest village from a court-house is 70 miles and the average distance about 30.

Civil Justice.

54. The following table shows the number of cases instituted and decided on the civil side during 1878-79 as compared with previous year:—

	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Captain W. G. Hughes, Superintendent of Hill Tribes ..	16	11	16	11	..	..
Shwe Hnya, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Hill Tribes	48	38	48	38	..	..
Total ..	64	49	64	49	..	..
Decrease ..	..	15	..	15	..	..

55. All the suits were of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes.

The system pursued, of referring civil cases involving the customs and usages of the tribes, to their own Chiefs, for settlement.

56. As heretofore the practice of referring to the influential Chiefs of the country, for settlement, all cases involving the customs, usage, and social life of the tribes, has been carried out. This principle is one which has been affirmed from time to time by the local Government in previous years, and has greatly contri-

buted towards the popularity of our rule among these primitive people, as also to their present quiet and contented state. It moreover in a practical manner gives effect to the dictum of Government that "the Superintendent should endeavour to train up from amongst the inhabitants of the country those who are likely to assist him in maintaining order".

Cases thus referred are as a rule decided on principles of equity and justice.

57. It is my conviction that such cases are as a rule decided on principles of equity and morality; and the fact of there having been no appeals from the awards of the Chiefs would *prima facie* show that they give general satisfaction. Probably few races exist who have a keener sense of justice and right than the tribes of Arakan; and the conviction that they can now have their petty domestic cases and tribal questions equitably disposed of by Chiefs drawing Government pay, without delay, whose awards are watched by the Superintendent, forms to them a striking and popular relief to the old system, when the *reversations* was the rule of the day. The type of cases thus disposed of involve debt, marriage, dowry, divorce and inheritance.

58. There were no appeals from the Court of the Assistant Superintendent, Hill Tribes, during the year 1878.

Criminal Justice.

59. The following statement shows the work performed by the Magistrates on the criminal side, the state of their files at close of year and average duration of cases, with the result:—

Class and locality of tribunal, and name of Magistrate.		Number of persons brought to trial during the year	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed.	Died	Remaining under trial	Average duration of cases.
Shwe Hnya, Magistrate of 3rd class		33	7	4	22	..	..	..	1·82
Captain W G Hughes, Magistrate of the District ..	Summarily ..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	1
	Regularly	57	1	11	44	..	1	..	2 4
	Under enlarged powers, Section 36 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		96	8	15	72	..	1	..	1·86

60. The following comparative statement shows the amount of fines levied and the amount realized for the respective years 1877 and 1878.—

Year.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid as compensation.
	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P	Rs A P
1877	926 0 0	526 0 0	115 0 0
1878	675 0 0	460 0 0	70 0 0
Decrease ..	251 0 0	66 0 0	45 0 0

No violent crime beyond one case during the year of report

61. Beyond one solitary case of murder there has been an absence of all violent crime throughout the year of report.

POLICE.

Superintendent of Hill Tribes also *ex officio* Superintendent, Hill Tracts Police.

62. The Superintendent, Hill Tribes, is also *ex-officio* Superintendent of Hill Tracts Police Force.

The composition of the Force is shewn in table below —

Europeans	3
Khyoungthas	12
Khamies	38
Khyns	13
Mros	10
Mumpoorians	4
Rajbunshees	9
Burmese	1
Arakanese	12
Ghoorkas and Tipperahs	154
Total ..	256

63. The European element remains unchanged and consists of the Assistant Superintendent and two Chief Inspectors. To allow of an efficient frontier defence between Chittagong and Arakan in the manner indicated in Foreign Secretary to Government of India's despatch No. P.R. 1883 of 4th September 1872, to the Chief Commissioner, he was pleased to accord his sanction to the entertainment of one head constable, one sergeant, and four men in addition to the existing strength of the Force; and a Guard on the actual frontier where, as shewn in the survey-map of Arakan, the Kola falls into the Koladan, was placed. The Guard is supported in rear by the strong post of Dalekmai under an Assistant Superintendent of Police, and maintains a fortnightly patrol with the Frontier Guard of Police, Tye, on the Oheepoon range of the Chittagong hills. The orders of the Supreme Government above noted have thus at last been given full effect to, and the hitherto existing gap in our line of defence now almost effectually closed to Shandoo or Looshai raiders who may attempt to give trouble on the Koladan river.

64. The duties of the force have been, as heretofore, almost purely those of a Frontier Local Corps, *viz.*, the preservation of peace and order within the border and suppression of raids by trans-frontier tribes on our territory.

65. During the rains the force has but little work; and advantage is then taken of putting the men through a regular course of drill under an Instructor spared from a Madras Regiment in Rangoon, placed at my disposal by the Inspector-General of Police.

Change in nomenclature of force considered undesirable.

66. The change in the nomenclature of the Force from that of "Arakan Hill Tracts Force" to that of "Arakan Hill Tracts Frontier Force," recommended by the Commissioner in last year's report and approved of by the late Chief Commissioner, both as a mark of the good services rendered by the force on the occasion of two punitive expeditions, as also to assimilate their status to that of the adjoining force in Chittagong, who are designated the "Chittagong Hill Tracts Frontier Force," was disallowed, as it is considered the change would involve some difficulty.

No crime worthy of note. Only crime of violence detailed.

67. Save one murder there has been no violent crime during the year. This murder was committed by a hill-man who, in a moment of passion over a young girl he wished to marry, stabbed her father, the chief of the village, who dared him to do so. The proximity of the village to the frontier allowed of the murderer making his escape accompanied by his *affiance*. The outlaw found a comfortable home with Trans-frontier Chief Leip Boh, who, as noted in paras. 13 and 14, declined to give him up. However it is only a question of time before the turn of events will, there is every reason to believe, afford an opportune moment for placing this outlaw in our hands.

Trade and Bazaars.

System pursued for registering trade

68. The same method of registering the trade passing from and to the Hill Tracts was observed as last year. The Assistant Superintendent, Hill Tribes, stationed at Myouk-toung, is held responsible for the correctness of the returns, which may be accepted as fairly accurate. In the absence of any other agency, the duty of registration is in the hands of the Police, which is in some respects objectionable, but perhaps best adapted to the modest growth at which trade has been opened out.

69. The principal items forming the export and import trade are given in the comparative statement below, for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 :—

IMPORTS.

Name of Article.	For 1877-78.		For 1878-79.		Increase.	Decrease
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.		
	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1.—Paddy .. .. } 2.—Rice .. .. }	34,000 0	31,147 0 0	37,381 11	66,534 10 0	35,387 10 0	
3.—Salt	5,811 0	2,187 11 0	2,757 29	1,817 0 0	..	370 11 0
4.—Fish, including dried and *gnapee*	2,320 0	2,412 12 0	..	6,970 12 0	4,558 0 0	
5.—Hardware, including iron and copper utensils, knives and beads	..	9,570 7 0	..	9,823 14 6	253 7 6	
6.—Bengal tobacco	..	3,451 13 0	207 36	4,760 15 0	1,309 2 0	
7.—Spices, including betel-nut, tamarind and chunam ..	..	9,636 8 0	..	7,047 13 0	..	2,588 11 0
8.—Foreign merchandize, including cloths, silk & cotton goods	..	38,091 11 3	..	74,140 12 0	36,049 0 9	
9.—Cattle and poultry, including bullocks, buffaloes, goats, pigs, ducks, fowls, &c. ..	..	7,137 4 0	..	7,099 2 0	..	38 2 0
10.—Miscellaneous, including fruits, vegetables dhall &c.	..	1,509 12 0	..	8,137 5 0	6,627 9 0	
11.—Cash for pay of Police and establishment, mostly spent in district	..	50,000 0 0	..	50,000 0 0	..	
Total ..	..	1,55,144 11 3	..	2,36,332 3 6	81,184 13 3	2,997 8 0
Net increase ..	..	..	..	..	81,187 5 3	..

EXPORTS.

Name of Article	For 1877-78.		For 1878-79.		Increase.	Decrease
	Weight.	Value.	Weight	Value.		
	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P	Rs A. P
1.—Tobacco	6,243 3	71,536 8 0	7,954 29	1,03,910 14 0	32,374 6 0	
2.—Cotton (all raw)	4,638 3	11,650 0 0	2,572 0	6,414 13 0	..	5,235 3 0
3.—Sessamum seed	569 12	992 8 0	3,164 25	10,457 0 0	9,464 8 0	
4.—Bamboos	..	2,650 3 6	..	8,804 1 0	6,153 13 6	
5.—Timber	..	5,499 8 0	..	6,310 8 0	811 0 0	
6.—Ivory	..	940 0 0	..	784 0 0	..	156 0 0
7.—Miscellaneous, including fruits, sugarcane, spices, such as ginger and saffron..	..	2,670 9 0	..	5,683 3 6	3,012 10 6	
8.—India-rubber	..	..	..	325 0 0	325 0 0	
Total ..	..	95,939 4 6	..	1,42,689 7 6	46,750 3 0	..

Considerable increase in exports.

70. It will be seen from the above statement that there has been a large increase both in quantity and value in the export of the staple industry of the hills, *viz.*, tobacco, as compared with the previous year; while the total increase under all heads is shewn as Rs. 46,750-3-0. A few remarks on the more prominent points suggested by the above return may not be out of place here. The decrease in cotton has already been explained.

71. *Imports.*—Grain is the chief article of import, inasmuch as the precarious system of jhooming does not allow of the supply being nearly equal to the requirements of a rapidly-

increasing population; and 37,881 maunds 14 seers are shewn to have been imported, as against 34,000 the previous year.

72. The other articles of imports call for no remarks beyond passing attention to the fact of the large increase under head "Foreign Merchandize," which for the year of report is Rs. 74,140-12, as against Rs. 38,091-11-3 in the previous year. This fact speaks strongly to the increasing prosperity (viewed in the light of the Manchester School) and purchasing powers of the population.

Prices-current during year of principal products.

73. The prices-current of the principal products of export per maund of 80 lbs. during the year is noted below—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Tobacco	from 1	5	0	to	1	15	0
Cotton	,, 0	6	0	,,	0	8	0
Sessamum seed	,, 0	7	0	,,	0	9	0
Ivory	,, 16	0	0	,,	18	0	0
India-rubber	,, 3	0	0	,,	4	0	0

Reasons productive of increase in trade.

74. The cause of the large increase in both Exports and Imports is not far to seek, and lies mainly in the fact of an increasing population whose material prosperity is likewise in a corresponding degree advancing. Something has to be said also in explanation of the increase, a stricter system of registry being adopted and closer supervision given, which I was enabled to carry out on a more active and energetic officer being appointed as Assistant Superintendent, Hill Tribes, in place of an antiquated Extra Assistant Commissioner, who had to be pensioned and has since died. In urging the appointment of a European Officer as Assistant Superintendent, Hill Tribes, unless a native with special qualifications for the appointment could be given, my main object was to secure greater efficiency and supervision in the administration, in which qualities I have found Arakanese, as a rule, lamentably deficient, as likewise wanting as regards interest in the work and that activity of mind and physical energy which are such essential requisites in the developement of a comparatively wild and new country. The appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Hill Tribes affords scope for doing a great deal of useful practical work, other than the light judicial functions it entails.

Reasons for appointing European Officer as Assistant Superintendent of Hill Tribes, unless native with special qualifications could be found.

HEALTH.

75. The year 1878-79 was a fairly healthy one, and with the exception of an epidemic of cholera at or near the Government farm and station of Myouk-toung the district was singularly free from disease.

76. The dispensary continued to effect much good among the tribes and is widely appreciated by them as the figures below shew—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1877	311	963
1878	482	1,510
Increase	171	547

77. Subscriptions to the institution amounted to Rs. 240-5-6, distributed thus :—by European Officers, Rs. 165 ; by natives, Rs. 75-5-6 : total, Rs. 240-5-6.

The services of Mr. David, the Medical Officer in charge of the district, have been, as heretofore, such as to commend them to favourable consideration.

Steps taken for maintaining regular communication with Kyouk-pandoung range

78. The question of the Kyouk-pandoung range as a small sanitarium and future head-quarters is still in abeyance, and a full report was submitted on this subject in regard to the above points in May 1878. The Chief Commissioner has also been pleased to sanction two elephants for maintaining communication with, and forward rations to, the guard stationed at the foot of the hill and on the range, which will also enable experiments with cinchona, maize, potatoes, &c., being continued. The distance of the proposed sanitarium has been over-estimated, it being only 16, and not 20, miles from the river Koladan, and therefore, with the construction of a fair bridle path, within a night's journey of Akyab.

COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Impetus given towards opening up the country by weekly steam communication.

79. A great impetus has been given to the district during the year by placing it in weekly communication with Akyab, by means of a steam-launch service. The tedious journey and length of time formerly involved by boat from Akyab to the Hills, rendered the place to a great extent shut out to the public. One night's journey from Akyab under present arrangements lands a visitor on the following day at the head-quarters of the Hill Tracts.

80. The limited space available for either passengers or cargo in the present launch does not allow of a correct estimate being yet formed as to whether the service, viewed financially, would pay or not. It is my belief that there is no doubt it would, if only proportionate in size to the requirements. Under existing circumstances it is a matter of common occurrence to find passengers left behind, owing to want of space; and I have known as many as 50 at one station thus unprovided for, and 500 maunds of cotton to have been exported by boats, no steamer accommodation being available. The subject is under the Commissioner's consideration, with a view of obtaining a suitable steamer. The rates of passage and freight were fixed so high at one time, and proved so restrictive, that almost all traffic for the time ceased. The rates on being represented to the Commissioner were all re-cast.

Present accommodation afforded by steam service insufficient.

81. Between Chittagong and Arakan Hill Tracts two lines of communication now exist, the one opened up in 1872, from Dalekmai to the Sungoo Valley, under the orders of Sir A. Eden, when Chief Commissioner of the province, and by which now a considerable amount of traffic in cattle and foot-passengers passes. The other line is the one indicated in para. 63, as connecting the North-western Frontier defence between the posts of Police Tye and Kolawah, in the Chittagong and Arakan Hill Tracts respectively, by means of a strong fortnightly patrol, which furnishes information and intelligence affecting both districts, and the movements of the Trans-frontier Tribes.

Existing communication between Chittagong and Arakan Hills.

82. As arranged on the occasion of the Chief Commissioner's visit to Palukwa with the Chief Engineer, in February 1878, all the public buildings marginally noted were removed and re-constructed during the year at cost of under Rs. 6,000, including three completely new structures. The works, in the absence of any Department of Public Works Officer, have been roughly though strongly executed.

All public buildings at head-quarters removed and re-constructed during year under review—

1.—Court house.
2.—Government House.
3.—Hospital.
4.—Main-guard.
5.—Medical Officer's quarters.
6.—Lock-up.
7.—Bazaars.

83. There being but two skilled artisans in the hills most of the works had to be done by hill-men, some of whom, supervised by a European and Native carpenters, have acquired a fair knowledge of rough carpentery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

84. The presents and certificates of honour awarded by the late Chief Commissioner, on his visit to the hills, to those loyal and influential Chiefs who had in past years done good service to Government, were, with ceremony befitting the occasion, distributed at head-quarters in September last. The Commissioner had intended personally attending the presentation, but was unfortunately prevented through sickness. This recognition of the services of the deserving Chiefs gave general satisfaction, and will serve as an incentive to others.

Presents given by Chief Commissioner, with certificates of honour to loyal Chiefs.

85. The recent discovery of and excitement caused by the existence of petroleum oil around Akyab has had the effect of diverting a considerable share of public attention, a portion of which would otherwise have probably been attracted to the developement of the less speculative products of the Hill Tracts.

86. One English capitalist who had applied for a large grant of land around Myouktoung, with a view of growing cotton and tobacco, tea, &c., and now engaged in oil, has up to this postponed obtaining his grant, but purposes taking definite action shortly in regard to the same. There can be little question that capital and enterprize judiciously and intelligently directed to the rich upland tracts and valleys of these hills cannot but result as successfully as in Assam, Cachar and other equally wild and very similarly situated parts.

Grant applied for at Myouk-toung still in abeyance

87. My remarks in last year's report with reference to the difficult and vexed question of the desirability or otherwise of extending education to our tribes, have, it is satisfactory to observe, given rise to some discussion from persons of experience. The expediency of commencing the same (if attempted at all) with the English character would appear to be generally admitted, and which, to a race with no written language, and a mere jargon of their own, would perhaps be as feasible as any other.

Education.

88. I trust that the efforts made, as noted in this Report, for carrying out the policy of Government in the administration of the hills during a year signalized somewhat more than usual by troublesome events, may meet with approval; and I beg to commend to favourable consideration, of the officers now serving under me, Mr. Inspector Brown, who has, as heretofore, proved himself an efficient officer.

Conclusion.

W. G. HUGHES, MAJOR,
Superintendent, Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan.